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SINO-UIGHUR DIPLOMATIC AND TRADE CONTACTS (744 to 840)

by
COLIN MACKERRAS
Canberra

In 744 the Uighurs – a confederation of Turkish tribes – established in Mongolia a united and important empire centred on Qara Balġasun on the High Orkhon River. The empire lasted nearly a century, till 840, and during that time two dynasties occupied the throne. These were the Yao-lo-ko 藥 羅 葛, which ruled until 795, and the Hsieh-tieh 跡 跌.

In 762 or 763, Mou-yü 牟 羽 *Qaġan* (*K'o-han* 可 汗), who had come to the throne in 759, was converted to Manicheism by some Sogdians he met in China. From that time on, except under Tun 頓 *Mo-ho* 莫 賀, who overthrew Mou-yü through a *coup d'état* in 779, the Sogdians held a position of considerable influence and prestige in the Uighur state.

The most copiously documented of all the aspects of Uighur history during this period is that of their relations with China. This is because the Chinese sources, the most detailed of the sources available to us on Uighur history in general, are themselves most abundantly documented where Uighur history affects China directly. These sources show the Uighurs as the theoretical allies of the Chinese throughout almost all the period of their empire. However, they show also that under the second Uighur *qaġan* of the period, Mo-yen-ch'o 磨 延 啜 (747–759), and even more so under his successor, Mou-yü, Sino-Uighur relations were in fact very cold. Under Tun *Mo-ho* (779–789) there was a much friendlier attitude towards China at Qara Balġasun, an attitude which remained unchanged for many years. During the last decade or so, we do find symptoms of a less friendly disposition towards China, but the sources are too sketchy for that period to give any reliable impression.

The Chinese regarded the Uighurs in much the same way throughout. They were prepared to use them for their own

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purposes, but basically they distrusted the Uighurs as foreign barbarians.

On pp. 221–38 I have listed the embassies reported in the Chinese sources between the Uighurs and Chinese during the period 744 to 840. They fall into four main categories.

The first category is that of Uighur embassies to China with no other purpose than what is called by the Chinese "tributary". The Uighurs of this period did not of course recognize Chinese suzerainty over them and themselves would have considered these rather as good will embassies. They arrived at the Chinese court throughout the whole period in question. Sometimes Uighur embassies did not behave as well as the Chinese would have liked, and there are references to complaints on the part of the Chinese that the Uighurs were too cavalier in their rites. Diplomatic treatment by Chinese could sometimes cope with this problem.

The second category is that of embassies concerned with Uighur assistance to the Chinese government against rebellion or invasion. This assistance was of the greatest importance to the T'ang, as seen especially from the decisive role Uighur forces played in the defeat of the An Lu-shan 安祿山 rebellion (755–762).

There were five main phases of actual or offered Uighur military involvement in China.

(1) In late 757, Uighur forces under their heir apparent, the *Yeh-hu* 葉護, helped to expel rebels under An Lu-shan's son Ch'ing-hsü 慶緒 from Ch'ang-an 長安 and Lo-yang 洛陽.

(2) In late 762, Mou-yü *Qaġan* helped the Chinese drive Shih Ch'ao-i 史朝義, by then the rebel leader, from Lo-yang, which had been reoccupied by rebel forces in 760.

(3) In 765, Uighur troops, having first taken part in the rebellion of the great general and minister P'u-ku Huai-en 僕固懷恩 against the T'ang, were persuaded to assist Kuo Tzu-i 郭子儀 in two battles against the Tibetans.

(4) In 790 and 791, Uighur forces assisted the Chinese in a vain attempt to rescue Pei-t'ing 北庭 from the Tibetans.*

(5) In 822, the Uighurs offered military assistance against rebels in North China, but their offer was refused by the Chinese court.

Under Mo-yen-ch'o and Mou-yü the Uighurs exploited China's debt to them by acts of great cruelty to Chinese people, especially in

* On this campaign see Ecsedy, "Uigurs and Tibetans in Pei-t'ing (790–791 A. D.)" and Abe Takeo, *Sei-Uiguru kokushi no kenkyū*, pp. 158ff.

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Ch'ang-an and Lo-yang, but from the time of Tun *Mo-ho* on, such violence became much less frequent. However, there are in the sources occasional records of complaints of plunder by Uighurs after that time.

The third category of embassies is those from the Uighurs to announce the death of their *qaġan* or *qatun* (*k'o-tun* 可敦) and those from China to "appoint" a new *qaġan*. Though the Chinese sources refer to appointments, it is certain that the Uighur *qaġan* did not regard themselves as appointed by China, but considered it desirable to be officially recognized by the emperor.

The fourth category is that of embassies associated with a definite request which the Uighurs were making of China. There seem to have been Uighur embassies sent to ask for the building of Manichean temples in China, but most of them were connected with requests for or the welcome of a Chinese bride for their *qaġan*. Diplomatic marriages were throughout Chinese history a standard means of keeping the peripheral peoples at bay. It is hence not surprising that embassies connected with these marriages are of paramount importance in revealing the state of diplomatic friendship between the two countries.

Mo-yen-ch'o asked for a marital alliance and was granted one in 758. He did not, so far as is known, send an embassy from Qara Balġasun especially to welcome the bride and he received the embassy which brought her very coldly indeed. Nevertheless, he did send envoys to thank the emperor for the marriage.

Mou-yü married successively two daughters of P'u-ku Huai-en. Of the five Chinese sent to the Uighurs to become their *qatun*, these are the only two who were not daughters of the emperor. No great ritual is reported in the sources connected with the marriage of these women with the *qaġan*. No embassies were sent by the Uighurs to greet them, nor was a Chinese embassy of any size sent to escort them to the Uighur capital. It is true that Mou-yü married his first wife before he became the *qaġan* and that by the time he married his second, P'u-ku Huai-en was officially considered a rebel. It is also true that the first *qaġan* enjoyed far less wealth than their successors. Nevertheless, the comparative lack of trouble which Mo-yen-ch'o and Mou-yü took to show their appreciation for their Chinese brides was certainly symptomatic of their cool feelings towards China.

In the case of the two brides sent from China under Tun *Mo-ho*

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and later, the story is quite different. Tun *Mo-ho* sent to greet his Chinese bride, the Princess of Hsien-an 咸 安, an enormous embassy of over 1,000 people, which brought 2,000 or 3,000 horses as tribute. Only the leaders were allowed to go to Ch'ang-an, but the Chinese emperor, Te-tsung 德 宗, treated them with great kindness, even to the extent of having an elaborate ceremony performed for the *qaġan*'s sister, a most unusual honour.

The policy of friendship to China is exemplified in the embassy which arrived in 821 to welcome the last Chinese princess of the period to go as a bride to the Uighurs, the Princess of T'ai-ho 太 和. This embassy consisted of more than 2,000 people and brought as tribute not 2,000 or 3,000 horses, but 20,000, in addition to camels and various items of luxury. The emperor allowed only about a quarter of the embassy to come to Ch'ang-an. A Chinese embassy was sent to escort the princess and the Uighur embassy back to Qara Balġasun, and the whole was a train of unprecedented magnificence and size.

A very prominent feature of the relations between China and the Uighurs is the trade in Chinese silk for Uighur horses. This trade began in 760 on Uighur initiative and was a form of Chinese payment for Uighur help against the An Lu-shan rebellion. Every year, the Uighurs would bring in a certain number of horses which they traded at forty pieces of silk each. Interestingly enough, Wang Yen-te 王 延 德, who visited the Uighurs of Turfan between 981 and 983, states that among them a good horse cost one piece of silk (Julien, "Les Oïgours", p. 64). The Chinese were annoyed both by the high price demanded and by the inferiority of the horses used for trade. The affair amounted to a forced trade which the Uighurs from their position of power were able to impose.

In 780 a Sogdian and Uighur train led by T'u-tung 突 董, Tun *Mo-ho*'s uncle, left Ch'ang-an taking with it at least 100,000 pieces of silk. About 1,000 members of the train, including T'u-tung, were murdered by the Chinese official Chang Kuang-sheng 張 光 晟 in a savage and unjustifiable attempt to reduce Sogdian and Uighur power. The silk was taken back to the Chinese capital. It is very interesting that Tun *Mo-ho* demanded as compensation for the incident that China pay for horses already taken to Ch'ang-an, which in his view had the value of 1,800,000 ligatures, an enormous sum. Even allowing for the fact that Tun *Mo-ho* would feel entitled in this instance to demand a high price for each horse, there must

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have been considerable numbers of horses in Ch'ang-an for which the Chinese had never paid, those over and above the horses catered for by the 100,000 pieces of silk. The Chinese have always been adept at passive resistance, and if they found themselves strained to pay for the horses, the best means of evasion would be simply to omit payment and to leave the onus on the Uighurs to enforce it.

Despite his more friendly attitude we have no evidence that Tun *Mo-ho* did anything about curtailing this enforced trade until shortly before his death. In 787 he agreed to limit the trade to 1,000 horses per year as a condition for the emperor's granting him a bride. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, one may perhaps take it that Tun *Mo-ho* kept to the agreement. However, it no doubt lapsed not long after his death.

About 809, Pai Chü-i 白 居 易 wrote, at the court's command, a letter to the *qaġan* complaining of the flow of horses which continued to plague Ch'ang-an. The special motive for the letter was to complain about the trade on a group of 6,500 horses which had just arrived at the capital – proof that Tun *Mo-ho*'s agreement had lapsed or was ignored by this time – for which the Chinese government had paid 250,000 pieces of silk but could not pay a further 250,000 pieces demanded. Chü-i suggests that the more horses the Uighurs send in, the greater will be China's unpaid debt and that it would be wise to come to an agreement. There is no record of a reply to this letter, nor is it known if the *qaġan* even received it. It is true that in 813 and 814 the horses stopped coming, but this was interpreted in the capital not as evidence that the *qaġan* had taken notice of Chü-i's letter, but as evidence that the Uighurs were planning invasion. (See *HTS*/217A/10[a]/1–2).

Under 815 and 816 the Chinese records give reports of enormous quantities of silk given by the court as a price for Uighur horses. This may indicate that the flow of horses had started again. However, it is more likely that this silk was payment for horses brought in much earlier, for which the court deemed it wise to pay as a means of discouraging the feared invasion. Indeed Pai Chü-i's letter suggests that there were many horses for which China was in debt to the Uighurs.

The list on pp. 238–9 shows the decade 820 to 830 as the period when the Chinese gave the greatest amount of silk to the Uighurs as payment for horses. It is reasonable that by this time the Uighurs would want such quantities of silk. It was a declining court, becom-

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ing more and more immersed in luxury. What is not clear is why the Chinese should decide to pay so much in that decade, more indeed than when the Uighurs had been really powerful. Probably the difference in the amount of trade for that period was not so great as the sources indicate. No doubt the annalists reported the trade more fully then than an other times. The assertion of the great Arab traveller Tamīm ibn Baḥr, who visited the Uighur court in the early 820's, that the Chinese emperor sent annually 500,000 pieces to the Uighurs (Minorsky, "Tamīn ibn Baḥr's Journey to the Uyghurs", p. 283) corroborates this suggestion, for certainly the Chinese sources do not indicate so much silk given to the Uighurs even for the decade in question.

The silk/horse trade, invariably made upon Uighur initiative, is the only aspect of relations between the Uighurs and the Chinese which does not show a general improvement from the time of Tun *Mo-ho* on. In the last decade or so of the Uighur empire, the Uighurs seem even to have had a reputation for adding to the injury of their enforced trade that of spreading trouble when bringing in their horses (e. g. *TCTC*/244/7870 under 830). The Uighurs had, by Tun *Mo-ho*'s time, come to rely heavily on the silk. To have cut the trade drastically would, in the first place, have created unemployment among the Uighurs. The silk was used as a currency, would increase the comfort of the court, or could be re-exported to other countries for more essential goods. It is hardly surprising that the Uighurs came quickly to depend on the trade. Meanwhile, many of the enormous numbers of horses sent to Ch'ang-an remained a bad debt, and where the Chinese did pay for unwanted horses, they undoubtedly did so out of fear, a fear which continued to play a significant part in their attitude to the Uighurs throughout.

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SINO-UIGHUR EMBASSIES (744–840)*

	Date	Description of Embassy	Sources
1.	30. 9.–29. 10. 745	The Uighur *qaġan* Ku-li P'ei-lo 骨力裴羅 (*c.* 742–747) sent** Tun Ch'o-lo 頓啜羅 to court to render tribute, to announce territorial claims and to inform the emperor Hsüan-tsung 玄宗 that the Uighur leader had taken on the title of *qaġan*.	*HTS*/217A/3a/4–6; *TFYK*/971/11412a/5–6; see also Mackerras, *op. cit.*, p. 125
2.	746	The emperor recognized Uighur territorial claims and sent back the embassy with an imperial appointment.	*HTS*/217A/3a/3, 6; see also Abe Takeo, *op. cit.*, pp. 147ff.
3.	747	The Uighur *qaġan* sent an embassy to court.	*HTS*/217A/3a/7
4.	748	The Uighur *qaġan* sent an embassy to court.	*Ibid.*
5.	749	The Uighur *qaġan* sent an embassy to court.	*Ibid.*
6.	750	The Uighur *qaġan* sent an embassy to court.	*Ibid.*
7.	14. 11. 751	The Uighurs sent an embassy led by I-nan-chih 伊難知 to court.	*TFYK*/971/11413b/9
8.	13. 9.–11. 10. 752	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/971/11413b/12
9.	753	The Uighur *qaġan* sent an embassy to court.	*HTS*/217A/3a/7
10.	27. 4.–26. 5. 754	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court.	*TFYK*/971/11414a/10ff.
11.	755	The Uighur *qaġan* sent an embassy to court.	*HTS*/217A/3a/7
12.	29. 9.–	The Chinese emperor Su-tsung 肅	*CTS*/195/3a/2ff.;

* References to primary sources give *chüan*, page and column or simply *chüan* and page. Sources do not purport to include every work where a particular embassy is mentioned, but to substantiate every statement made in the descriptions. The dates in the margin refer to the first verb in the descriptions of the embassies. A date such as 30. 9.–29. 10. 745 means some point of time between the 30th September and the 29th October, 745 and normally corresponds to a month in the lunar calendar. It is not my purpose to annotate this list. I refer the reader to Mackerras, *The Uighur Empire (744–840)*, where further references are given.

** The sources do not tell us whether the embassies were sent from Qara Balġasun or from the Court of Diplomatic Reception (Hung-lu Ssu 鴻臚寺), where foreign diplomats resided in Ch'ang-an Usually the context will make this clear.

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	Date	Description of Embassy	Sources
	27. 10. 756	宗 sent to the Uighurs an embassy led by Li Ch'eng-ts'ai 李承寀 and Shih Ting-fan 石定番 in order to cultivate good relations and to request help against the An Lu-shan rebellion. The embassy arrived in the month 28. 10.–26. 11. 756. The *qaġan*, Mo-yen-ch'o, gave Ch'eng-ts'ai a Uighur bride and sent an army to help China.	*HTS*/217 A/3 a/7 ff.; *TCTC*/218/6998; *TCTC*/219/7005
13.	late 756	The Uighur *qaġan* sent some chiefs to ask for a marital alliance. The emperor did nothing about this for the time being.	*CTS*/195/3 a/4; *HTS*/217 A/3 a/9
14.	28. 10.–26. 11. 756	A certain Uighur general, Ko-lo-chih 葛羅支, was sent by the *qaġan* to help China against the rebel Yin Tzu-ch'i 尹子奇. Ko-lo-chih later went to court (temporarily in P'eng-yüan 彭原) where he was ashamed at his low place in the court ranks. The emperor invited him to his inner hall, consoled him and gave him food and rewards as compensation (25. 1.–22. 2. 757).	*HTS*/217 A/3 a 11–12; *TCTC*/219/7006–7; *TFYK*/976/11460 a/1 ff.
15.	23. 2.–24. 3. 757	Grand General To-lan 多攬 and fourteen others were sent by the *qaġan* to help against the An Lu-shan rebellion. They arrived at court on the 11th July, 757 and were given food and clothes according to rank. The Uighur heir apparent, the *Yeh-hu*, General Ti-te 帝德 and more than 4,000 troops arrived at court later in 757 to help against the rebellion. They were given a banquet and very generous gifts by the emperor Su-tsung. From the 30th October to the 1st November, 757, the *Yeh-hu* and others were given a huge banquet by Kuo Tzu-i in Fu-feng 扶風. Then the battles were fought by which Ch'ang-an and Lo-yang were re-	*CTS*/195/3 a/5 ff.; *HTS*/217 A/3 a/12 ff.; *TFYK*/976/11460 a/3 ff.

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	Date	Description of Embassy	Sources
		taken from the rebels. On the 14th December, the Uighurs were given a banquet and rich rewards for their services. On the 30th December, the emperor gave the *Yeh-hu* the very high Chinese rank of Director of Public Works *(Ssu-k'ung* 司空*)* and ordered that he receive yearly 20,000 rolls of silk.	
16.	11. 6. 758	An embassy of eighty Uighurs led by To-hai 多亥 *A-po* 阿波 came to court, and a few days later asked for a marital alliance. On the 7th July, 758, a Uighur representative attended a Chinese banquet. According to *TFYK*, To-hai *A-po* came to court on the 15th July to welcome the princess. The emperor had not at that time issued the edict by which a princess was to be given to the *qaġan* and did not do so until the 25th August. However, he had no doubt already told the Uighur embassy that he would give their *qaġan* a Chinese bride. The emperor gave To-hai *A-po* a title.	*CTS*/195/4a/4–7; *HTS*/217A/3b/13ff.; *TFYK*/976/11460b/4ff.
17.	25. 8. 758	An edict was issued that the Princess of Ning-kuo 寧國 should be the *qaġan*'s wife. An embassy was set up headed by Li Yü 李瑀 to escort the princess to the Uighur capital. On the 31st August, 758, Li Yü received the document of appointment which he was to take to the *qaġan*. On the 1st September, the embassy and princess left Ch'ang-an. The embassy took with it rich goods, silk, gold and silver utensils. Li Yü, on meeting the *qaġan*, gained a diplomatic victory over him in forcing him to stand up to receive the edict of the marriage and his document of appointment. Yü, before returning home, was	*CTS*/195/4a/6ff.; *HTS*/217A/4a/1ff.

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	Date	Description of Embassy	Sources
		given 500 horses and other things by the *qaġan*.	
18.	7. 9.–6. 10. 758	The Uighurs sent forces led by Prince Ku-ch'o and General Ti-te to help against the rebellion, which was not yet over. They were given a banquet by Su-tsung. They were defeated at Hsiang-chou 相州 and on the 17th April, 759, fled to Ch'ang-an, arriving there on the 19th. They were given a banquet and gifts as consolation for their defeat. On the 25th April, the Uighurs were given a banquet and gifts before their return home. Uighur leaders were also given Chinese titles on the 30th April.	*CTS*/195/4 b/8 ff.; *HTS*/217 A/4 a/11 ff.; *TCTC*/221/7072
19.	21. 10. 758	The Uighurs sent General Kai 蓋 and three ladies to thank the emperor for the marriage and to report a victory over the Kirghiz. A banquet and gifts were given in the Tzu-ch'en 紫宸 Hall.	*CTS*/195/4 b/9 ff.; *HTS*/217 A/4 a/12
20.	30. 12. 758	The Uighurs sent three ladies to thank the emperor for the marriage of the Princess of Ning-kuo. A banquet was given for them in the Tzu-ch'en Hall.	*CTS*/195/4 b/11; *TFYK*/976/11460 b/13–14; *TFYK*/979/11505 b/3
21.	mid–759	An embassy was sent by the Uighurs to announce the death of Mo-yen-ch'o. On the 10th July, 759, condolences were arranged by the emperor. In the month 27. 8.–25. 9. 759, the Princess of Ning-kuo returned to China.	*CTS*/195/5 a 4 ff.
22.	23. 1.–21. 2. 760	The Uighur *qaġan* Mou-yü sent an embassy led by Chü-lu 俱錄 *Mo-ho Ta-kan* 達干 to court. On the 22nd April, 760, 74 of the embassy, including Chü-lu, were given audience in the Yen-ying 延英 Hall. On the 5th October and the 10th November, twenty of them were given audience and gifts in the Yen-ying Hall. On the 22nd January,	*CTS*/195/5 a 8 ff.; *HTS*/217 A/4 b/4–5; *THY*/98/1745/5; *TFYK*/976/11461 a/7 ff.; *TFYK*/979/11505 b/6–7; see also Mackerras, *op. cit.*, p. 132

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	Date	Description of Embassy	Sources
		761, Yen-chih Chia-lo 延支伽羅 and nine others were given audience in the Yen-ying Hall. During the month 29. 4.–27. 5. 762, eighteen Uighurs, including Yen-che P'ei-lo 演者裴羅, came to court and again on the 25th June, 762, the same envoy came to court with nine others. They were given audience and gifts. Presumably these Uighurs had been part of the embassy of 760 but had not returned home.	
23.	26. 6. 762	A tributary embassy was sent by the Uighurs to court.	*TFYK*/972/11415a/1ff.
24.	23. 9.–21. 10. 762	Tai-tsung 代宗 sent Liu Ch'ing-t'an 劉清潭 to ask the Uighurs for help against Shih Ch'ao-i. In the month 23. 9.–21. 10. 762, Ch'ing-t'an met an unsympathetic *qaġan* who had been persuaded to join Ch'ao-i. He abused Ch'ing-t'an and even expressed surprise that the T'ang was still in existence. Ch'ing-t'an sent a messenger to the emperor to tell him that Mou-yü was planning to invade China.	*CTS*/195/5a/10ff.; *HTS*/217A/4b/5ff.; *TCTC*/222/7131
25.	23. 9.–21. 10. 762	Tai-tsung sent Yao Tzu-ang 藥子昂 to meet the *qaġan* and find out how strong he was. Tzu-ang sent in a report on what he found.	*CTS*/195/5b/5ff.; *HTS*/217A/4b/12–13
26.	23. 9.–21. 10. 762	Tai-tsung sent P'u-ku Huai-en to persuade Mou-yü to help China against the rebels. Huai-en was the father-in-law of Mou-yü and was successful in his venture.	*CTS*/195/5b/7ff.; *HTS*/217A/4b/13
27.	23. 9.–21. 10. 762	Mou-yü sent ambassadors to announce that he would help the T'ang against the rebels. On the 12th October, 762, the embassy was given a banquet in the Yen-ying Hall and presents according to rank. The Uighurs went to Shan-chou 陝州 to prepare to attack the rebels in occupation of Lo-yang and to retake the city. On the 11th No-	*CTS*/195/5b/9ff.; *HTS*/217A/4b/13ff.; *TCTC*/222/7131ff.; *TFYK*/976/11461a/17ff.

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	Date	Description of Embassy	Sources
		vember, the Prince of Yung 雍, the future emperor Te-tsung, had an interview with Mou-yü who demanded that he perform a ceremonial dance. Yao Tzu-ang refused on his behalf. The *qaġan* consequently had Yao and three other Chinese savagely beaten. Later the rebels were defeated and the imperial forces took Lo-yang on the 20th November, 762.	
28.	2. 12. 762	Before returning home, Mou-yü sent Pa-ho-na 拔賀那 to congratulate the emperor on the defeat of the rebels. He was given audience and 200 pieces of silk by Tai-tsung.	*CTS*/195/6 b/2–3; *HTS*/217 A/5 a/12; *TFYK*/976/11461 a/20 f.
29.	7. 6. 763	The Uighurs sent the chief Mi-hsi-chi 密悉吉 and about 100 others to court. They were given a banquet in the Tzu-ch'en Hall.	*TFYK*/976/11461 b/3–4
30.	14. 8.–11. 9. 763	Tai-tsung issued appointments for the *qaġan* and *qatun* and, shortly after, sent an embassy headed by Wang I 王翊 to deliver them. In addition he gave many high-ranking Uighur officials Chinese promotions in gratitude for the Uighur part in the suppression of the great rebellion. Wang I did not go right to the Uighur capital, since the *qaġan* was still on expedition.	*CTS*/195/6 b/7 ff.; *HTS*/217 A/5 b/6 ff.; *TCTC*/223/7145
31.	autumn 765	A Uighur contingent under Mou-yü's younger brother, the Grand Governor-general *(Tu-tu* 都督*)* Ho 合 of the Yao-lo-ko clan, was in China to help P'u-ku Huai-en rebel against the T'ang. They were later persuaded by Kuo Tzu-i to assist the T'ang against the Tibetans. Soon after, Ku-yeh-na 古野那 and five others went to Ch'ang-an for audience with the emperor, who sent out more forces. The Tibetans were defeated. On the 14th	*CTS*/195/7 a/1 ff.; *HTS*/217 A/5 b/9 ff.; *TCTC*/223/7180 ff.; see also Mackerras, *op. cit.*, pp. 41 ff., 136–8

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	Date	Description of Embassy	Sources
		November, 765, about 200 of the Uighur leaders went to court where they were given a banquet and gifts. Before the end of 765 the Uighurs returned home after at least one more banquet and after receiving 100,000 pieces of silk for their services. The court officials were heavily taxed to supply this silk.	
32.	14. 5.–11. 6. 766	An embassy of 100 Uighur courtiers led by Mi-hsi-chi came to court.	*TFYK*/972/11415a/9
33.	28. 10.–25. 11. 767	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11415a/11ff.
34.	26. 11.–25. 12. 767	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute.	*Ibid.*
35.	26. 12. 767–23. 1. 768	A Uighur embassy was sent to court. On the 12th June, 768, the emperor went to the Tzu-ch'en Hall and gave some Uighur envoys a banquet. We do not know the purpose of the embassy, but it is probably significant that on the 17th July, 768, the emperor issued an edict ordering Uighur Manicheans to build Manichean temples. This embassy may have requested the measure.	Text in *TCTCKI*/237/7638; *TFYK*/972/11415a/12–13; *TFYK*/976/11461b/8; see also Pelliot and Chavannes, "Un traité manichéen retrouvé en Chine", pp. 261–3
36.	17. 8.–15. 9. 768	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11415b/1
37.	25. 8. 768	An embassy headed by Hsiao Hsin 蕭昕 was sent to take condolences to the Uighurs on the death of the *qatun*, which event had been announced by one of the above embassies. When Hsin got to the Uighur court, the Uighurs reprimanded him for what they thought was unfair treatment over their horses. Hsin declined to remedy the situation. The Uighurs reminded him of the service they had rendered China and based their complaints on it. Hsin, however, embarrassed them by reminding them of their part in the P'u-ku Huai-en rebellion.	*TCTC*/224/7201

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38.	2. 7. 769	Another of P'u-ku Huai-en's daughters was ordered to go and be the *qatun*, and upon the emperor's command, was given by Li Han 李涵 appointment as such and 20,000 pieces of silken fabric. On the 8th July, 769, she was farewelled by some ministers. When she and Li Han arrived at the Uighur court, the Uighurs haggled with Han for better terms in the silk/horse trade. Han was afraid, but his companion and assistant, Tung Chin 董晉, answered them yielding nothing and winning great respect from the the Uighurs by his diplomacy.	*HTS*/217 A/6a/12–13; *TCTC*/224/7208; *TFYK*/979/11505b/13–14
39.	2.–31. 1. 770	The Uighurs sent an embassy to render tribute. In the month 21. 1.–18. 2. 771, the emperor ordered that Manichean temples be built in some southern cities. This measure may have been in response to a request from this embassy.	Text in *TCTCKI*/237/7638; *TFYK*/972/11415b/3–4; see also Pelliot and Chavannes, *op. cit.*, pp. 262–3
40.	11. 11.–10. 12. 771	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court.	*TFYK*/972/11415b/6
41.	29. 12. 772–27. 1. 773	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11415b/8–9
42.	27. 4.–25. 5. 773	The Uighurs sent A-te-chü P'ei-lo 阿德俱裴羅 to court. He was given audience at the Right Yin-t'ai 銀臺 Gate.	*TFYK*/972/11415b/10ff.
43.	25. 6.–23. 7. 773	Lo-hsien Ch'üeh 羅仙闕 and others were sent by the Uighurs to court. They were given audience at the Right Yin-t'ai Gate. In the month 19. 11.–18. 12. 773, 140 Uighurs left for home and during the month 19. 12. 773–16. 1. 774 various Uighur envoys, being about to return home, were farewelled at the Yin-t'ai Gate.	*CTS*/195/8a/12; *TFYK*/972/11415b/14ff.
44.	16. 4.–14. 5. 774	P'ei-lo 裴羅 *Ta-kan* came to court. He was taken to the Yen-ying Hall in the month 15. 5.–13. 6. 774 and farewelled before his return home.	*TFYK*/972/11416a/1–2

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45.	12. 8.–10. 9. 774	The Uighurs sent Ku-tu-lu Mei-huan 骨咄祿梅還 *Ta-kan* and others to court.	*TFYK*/972/11416a/5
46.	9. 11.–7. 12. 774	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court. It was given audience at the Yin-t'ai Gate.	*TFYK*/972/11416a/7
47.	779	Liang Wen-hsiu 梁文秀 was sent by Te-tsung to the Uighurs to announce the death of his predecessor and to repair relations. Mou-yü refused to perform a rite for him.	*CTS*/195/8b/9; *HTS*/217A/6b/7–8
48.	779	Tun *Mo-ho Qaġan*, having killed Mou-yü, sent Chien 建 *Ta-kan* back to court with Wen-hsiu to announce Mou-yü's death.	*CTS*/195/9a/1; *HTS*/217A/6b/11
49.	28. 7. 780	Te-tsung sent Yüan Hsiu 源休 to the Uighur capital to give Tun *Mo-ho* appointment as *qaġan*.	*TCTC*/226/7282
50.	780	Te-tsung sent a eunuch and Yü 聿 *Ta-kan*, a Uighur envoy, to explain the circumstances of T'u-tung's death and to break off diplomatic relations with the Uighurs.	*HTS*/217A/7a/7–8
51.	781 ? 782 ?	Yüan Hsiu, on imperial order, took T'u-tung's coffin back to Qara Balġasun. Tun *Mo-ho* gave him a very cold reception, but did not have him killed. A large compensation was demanded from the emperor.	*HTS*/217A/7a/8ff; *TCTC*/227/7330
52.	782	Tun *Mo-ho* sent an envoy, K'ang Ch'ih-hsin 康赤心, and thirteen others to go with Yüan Hsiu to court where they arrived on the 11th August, 782. They informed Te-tsung of Tun's demand and the emperor reluctantly agreed to pay the compensation.	*HTS*/217A/7a/13f.; *TCTC*/227/7330–1
53.	2. 10. 787	Tun *Mo-ho* sent Mo-ch'o 墨啜 *Ta-kan*, To-lan 多覽, Ho Ch'üeh 合闕 *Ta-kan* and others to court to render tribute and to ask for a marital alliance. Te-tsung very reluctantly agreed to the request and granted his daughter, the Princess of Hsien-	*CTS*/195/9a/2ff.; *HTS*/217A/7b/1; *HTS*/217A/8a/8–9; *TFYK*/979/11505b/15ff.;

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		an, to the *qaġan*. Ho Ch'üeh *Ta-kan* obtained a picture of the princess for the *qaġan*. On the 28th October, the embassy was sent home. In the month 13. 1.–11. 2. 788, Yü-chih 聿支 *Ta-kan* sent in a memorial of thanks for the marriage.	texts in *TCTCKI*/233/7505–6
54.	3. 7. 788	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court.	*TFYK*/972/11416b/9
55.	788	Tun *Mo-ho* sent out a large embassy of more than 1,000 people, headed by the Governor-general of the Hsieh-tieh tribe and including one of the *qaġan*'s sisters and the wives of some of the chiefs, to render a tribute of 2,000 (according to *CTS*) or 3,000 (according to *THY*) horses, to welcome the bride and to bring her back to the Uighur capital. This embassy is perhaps the same as no. 54. The Hsieh-tieh was killed before arrival at Ch'ang-an. Only the leaders of the embassy were allowed to go to Ch'ang-an, where they arrived on the 16th November, 788. They were given audience by the emperor on the 21st. On the 23rd a ceremony was performed in honour of the *qaġan*'s sister, and the Uighurs were given presents. The embassy probably brought also a letter written at the time by Tun *Mo-ho* in which he spoke of the emperor with very great reverence and asked permission to change the Chinese name of the Uighurs from Hui-ho 回紇 or 迴紇 to Hui-hu 回鶻 or 迴鶻. This request was granted.	*CTS*/195/9a/5ff; *HTS*/217A/8a/9ff; *THY*/98/1746/6–8; *TCTC*/233/7515; see also Ecsedy, *op. cit.*, pp. 93–4
56.	28. 11. 788	An edict was issued that the Princess of Hsien-an should go out and marry the *qaġan*. On the 30th November, 788 and following days, an embassy was set up to escort the princess to the Uighur court, to	*CTS*/195/9a/8–9; *HTS*/217A/8b/6ff.; *TFYK*/979/11506a/7ff.

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		take out the official appointments of the *qaġan* and *qatun* and to supervise the marriage of the princess with Tun *Mo-ho*. Li Chan-jan 李湛然 headed the embassy.	
57.	789	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to announce the death of Tun *Mo-ho*. On the 23rd December, 789, the emperor heard the news and arranged condolences.	*CTS*/195/9a/9–10; *TCTC*/233/7520
58.	31. 12. 789	Kuo Feng 郭鋒 was sent by the emperor to take out the appointment to the new *qaġan*, To-lo-ssu 多邏斯 (789–790). He returned on the 29th November, 790.	*CTS*/195/9a/12; *HTS*/217A/8b/9–10; *TCTC*/233/7520–2
59.	19. 2.–20. 3. 790	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute. The embassy may have included a certain I-chih-chia 移職伽 *Ta-kan* who returned home during the month 17. 7.–14. 8. 790. Before his return he was given 300,000 pieces of silk in exchange for horses.	*CTS*/195/9a/11; *TFYK*/972/11416b/10
60.	late 790	General Prince Ta-pi (or pei) 達比 (or 北) was sent by the Uighurs to announce the death of To-lo-ssu and ask for appointment for A-ch'o 阿啜 *Qaġan* (790–795). The emperor arraned for condolences on the 13th January, 791.	*CTS*/195/9b/7; *HTS*/217A/9a/9–10; *TFYK*/976/11462a/12 ff.
61.	8. 2–9. 3. 791	The Uighurs sent envoys to court.	*TFYK*/972/1141 6b/12–3
62.	21. 3. 791	The emperor sent Yü Shan 庾鋋 to take the document of appointment to the *qaġan*. The appointment took place on the 6th June, 791.	*CTS*/195/10a 6–7; *HTS*/217A/9a/10; *TCTC*/233/7523
63.	6. 6.–5. 7. 791	A-ch'o sent Lü-chih 律支 *Ta-kan* and others to court to announce the death of the Younger Princess of Ning-kuo, who had come to the Uighur court in 758. The emperor arranged condolences.	*CTS*/195/10a/7–8; *HTS*/217A/9a/10–11
64.	3. 9.–2. 10. 791	The Uighurs sent envoys to court to present to the emperor some Tibet-	*CTS*/195/10a/10–11;

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		an and Qarluq prisoners and animals captured in Pei-t'ing.	*HTS*/217 A/9 a/13 f.
65.	3.–31. 10. 791	Some Tibetan prisoners were sent to court from Ling-chou 靈州 supervised by a Uighur embassy.	*TCTC*/233/7524
66.	6. 1. 792	Sha-chih 殺支, a Uighur ambassador, was sent to Ch'ang-an with the captured Tibetan chief, Shang Chieh-hsin 尙結心, who was presented as a gift to the emperor.	*CTS*/195/10 a/12; *TCTC*/233/7524–5
67.	26. 4.–25. 5. 792	A Uighur embassy was sent to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11416 b/14–15
68.	26. 5.–23. 6. 792	A Uighur embassy was sent to render tribute at court. Possibly either this or the preceding embassy included a certain Yao-lo-ko Ling 藥羅葛靈 (*HTS* gives Chiung 炅) who, on the 3rd August, 792, became an Honorary Right Vice President of the Department of Affairs of State (*Chien-chiao Shang-shu Yu P'u-yeh* 檢校尙書右僕射). He was given very favourable trade terms by the emperor.	*Ibid.*; *CTS*/195/10 a/12 ff.; *HTS*/217 A/9 b/1–2; *TFYK*/976/11462 a/17 ff.
69.	10. 10.–8. 11. 793	A Uighur embassy was sent to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11416 b/16
70.	early 795	A Uighur embassy was sent to inform the court of A-ch'o's death which occurred early in 795. The emperor arranged condolences.	*TFYK*/972/11417 a/1; *TFYK*/976/11462 b/10 ff.
71.	15. 6. 795	Chang Chien 張薦 was sent by the emperor to take appointment to the new *qaġan* Ku-tu-lu 骨咄祿 (795–805).	*HTS*/217 A/9 b/3–4; *TCTC*/235/7568; see also Haneda Tōru, "Tōdai Kaikotsu shi no kenkyū", pp. 214–15
72.	3. 1.–1. 2. 797	A Uighur embassy was sent to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11417 a/4–6
73.	805	An embassy was sent to inform the court of Ku-tu-lu's death.	
74.	25. 11.–24. 12. 805	Sun Kao 孫杲 was ordered by the emperor to take out condolences and the appointment for the new *qaġan*, T'eng-li Yeh Ho Chü-lu P'i-	*HTS*/217 A/9 b/6–7; *TCTC*/236/7623

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	Date	Description of Embassy	Sources
		chia 滕里野合俱錄毗伽 *Qaġan* (805–808).	
75.	14. 11.–13. 12. 806	A second embassy was sent by the current *qaġan* to court to render tribute. This was the first embassy to include Manicheans. It arrived on the 8th February, 807, bringing gifts. On the 22nd February, this embassy asked permission that Manichean temples be built in Lo-yang and T'ai-yüan 太原, and the request was granted.	*CTS*/14/9 b/7 ff.; *HTS*/217 A/9 b/7–8; *TFYK*/972 11417 a/20–1; see also Pelliot and Chavannes, *op. cit.*, pp. 264–75
76.	13. 1.–10. 2. 807	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11417 a/21
77.	2.–30. 1. 808	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11417 b/1–2
78.	after 26. 3. 808	An embassy was sent by the *qaġan* to announce the death of the Princess of Hsien-an. She had died on the 26th March, 808.	*HTS*/217 A/9 b/8–9; *TCTC*/237/7648
79.	before 4. 4. 808	An embassy was sent to announce the *qaġan*'s death. The court offered condolences on the 4th April.	*TFYK*/976/11463 b/2–3
80.	later in 808	Li Hsiao-ch'eng 李孝誠 was sent to take appointment to the new *qaġan*, Ai Teng-li-lo Ku Mi-shih Ho P'i-chia 愛登里囉汨密施合毗伽 *Qaġan* (808–821). He was appointed on the 22nd June, 808.	*HTS*/217 A/9 b/9–10; *TCTC*/237/7651 see also Mackerras, *op. cit.*, pp. 146–7
81.	c. 809	A letter was written by Pai Chü-i at the command of the emperor Hsien-tsung 憲宗 and sent to the *qaġan* to inform him that the temples requested by embassy no. 75 were being built and also complaining about the silk/horse trade.	*Ch'üan T'ang-wen*/665/8578 b/16 ff.; see also Pelliot and Chavannes, *op. cit.*, pp. 276 ff.
82.	810	A Uighur embassy consisting of I-nan-chu 伊難珠 and others was sent to court. On the 24th June, 810, the embassy, being about to return home, was given presents.	*HTS*/217 A/9 b/10; *TFYK*/976/11463 b/12–13
83.	10. 3. 812	A Chinese embassy was set up to go to the Uighurs.	*TFYK*/980/11515 a/18–19
84.	4. 5.–1. 6. 813	A Uighur embassy headed by I-nan-chu came to court to ask for a	*TFYK*/976/11464 a/3–4;

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		marital alliance. No answer was given. On the 8th June, 813, a banquet, silver utensils and silken fabrics were given to I-nan-chu before his departure for home.	*TFYK*/979/11506a/20; see also Haneda Tōru, *op. cit.*, pp. 223, 285
85.	16. 12. 814–14. 1. 815	The Uighurs sent I-te Mi-shih 醫德密施 and 36 others to court, perhaps to press the question of the marriage.	*TFYK*/972/11417b/21f.
86.	2. 2.–2. 3. 816	An embassy was sent to court to render tribute. The emperor went to the Lin-te 麟德 Hall and gave them presents according to rank.	*THY*/98/1748/5–6; *TFYK*/972/11418a/10
87.	3. 3.–1. 4. 816	A Uighur embassy presented to the emperor eighty horses and nine camels. An embassy, perhaps this one, was escorted home in the month 31. 5.–28. 6. 816.	*THY*/98/1748/6; *TFYK*/972/11418a/12–13; *TFYK*/980/11515b/7
88.	23. 11.–22. 12. 816	Li Hsiao-ch'eng was sent to the Uighur court as ambassador.	*TFYK*/980/11515b/8
89.	817	An embassy of eight men, including Manicheans, came to court to seek a marital alliance. On the 20th February, 817, they were given a banquet before returning home, but the request for a marriage was refused.	*TCTC*/240/7730; *TFYK*/976/11464b/2; see also Mackerras, *op. cit.*, pp. 147–8
90.	817	Li Hsiao-ch'eng and others were sent as ambassadors to the Uighurs to explain why the marriage had been refused. The reason given was that the cost was too great.	*CTS*/195/10b/7–8; *HTS*/217B/1a/1–2
91.	early 820	A Uighur embassy headed by Ho 合 *Ta-kan* was sent to ask for a marriage. It was received by Hsien-tsung shortly before his death which occurred on the 14th February, 820, and he at last granted a bride. The embassy was received again by Mu-tsung 穆宗 on the 17th April and it left for home that day.	*THY*/98/1748/8; *TCTC*/241/7779; see also Haneda Tōru, *op. cit.*, pp. 224–5
92.	early 821	An embassy was sent by the Uighur court to announce the death of the *qaġan*. The emperor arranged condolences on the 31st March.	*CTS*/195/10b/8–9; *TFYK*/976/11465a/1–3

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93.	25. 5. 821	An appointment was issued for the new *qaġan*, Teng-lo Yü-lu Mo-mi-shih Chü-chu P'i-chia 登羅羽錄沒密施句主毗伽 *Qaġan* (821–824). Afterwards, an embassy was sent out under the leadership of P'ei T'ung 裴通 to take the document of appointment to the new *qaġan* and condolences for the recently deceased.	*CTS*/195/10b/10–11; *TCTC*/241/7791
94.	4. 6. 821	An enormous embassy was sent to welcome the bride. The embassy was headed by I-nan-chu, the Governor-general Chü-lu 句錄, a Ssu-chieh 思結 and others and brought as tribute 20,000 horses, 1,000 camels, sable furs, jade belts and various other things. Of over 2,000 members of the embassy only 573, of the horses only 1,000 and of the camels only 500 were allowed to enter Ch'ang-an. The rest stayed in T'ai-yüan. On the 1st July, 821, there was an edict that the Princess of T'ai-ho should go out and marry the *qaġan*, and this was proclaimed by Wang Ch'i 王起 in the Court of Diplomatic Reception.	*CTS*/195/10b/11ff.; *HTS*/217B/1a/3ff.; *THY*/98/1748/14; *TCTC*/241/7791; *TFYK*/979/11506b/6ff.
95.	2. 7. 821	The emperor set up a large embassy headed by Hu Cheng 胡證 to escort the Princess of T'ai-ho to the Uighurs and to take out the appointment to the *qaġan*. The princess was given her appointment as *qatun* on the 22nd August. The embassy left Ch'ang-an on the 28th and was farewelled by Chinese along the way. Welcoming parties were also sent out by the Uighurs. The head of the train arrived in the Uighur capital early in February, 822. When the embassy was near Qara Balġasun, the *qaġan* asked that the princess should come on ahead, so that he could see her privately, but	*CTS*/195/10b/13ff.; *HTS*/217B/1a/6ff.; *TFYK*/979/11506b/14ff.; see also Mackerras, *op. cit.*, pp. 150–2

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		this was refused by Hu Cheng. The Chinese embassy supervised the marriage and the princess' acceptance as *qatun*, and gave the *qaġan* his official appointment. Before its departure, the Chinese embassy was given generous gifts. It returned to Ch'ang-an by the 16th December, 822.	
96.	16. 7. 821	The Uighurs sent in to the emperor a memorial saying that they would fight the Tibetans, who had given trouble because of the marriage. Forces had been sent out for the purpose.	*CTS*/195/11 a/ 3–4; *TCTC*/241/ 7791–2
97.	27. 3.– 24. 4. 822	The *qaġan* sent forces to help the Chinese against rebels in Ho-pei 河北. The help was refused by the court. On the 18th April, 822, the forces left China for home, but the emperor had to give them 70,000 pieces of silk before they would leave.	*CTS*/195/11 b/ 1 ff.; *HTS*/217 B/ 1 b/4 ff.; *TCTC*/ 242/7815
98.	27. 3.– 24. 4. 822	The Uighurs sent an embassy to give tribute and perhaps also to tell the emperor that they were offering help against the rebellion.	*TFYK*/972/ 11418 b/1–2
99.	19. 10.– 17. 11. 822	The Uighur ambassador P'u-ku Ch'ang 僕固瑒 presented a state seal and some prisoners at court. A banquet and gifts were given in the Lin-te Hall on the 12th November, 822.	*TFYK*/972/ 11418 b/3–4; *TFYK*/976/ 11465 a/14
100.	16. 1.– 14. 2. 823	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/ 11418 b/5
101.	24. 12. 824– 22. 1. 825	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to give tribute and perhaps also to announce the death of their *qaġan*.	*HTS*/217 B/1 b/6; *TFYK*/972/ 11418 b/10
102.	9. 4. 825	The emperor Ching-tsung 敬宗 sent an embassy headed by Yü Jen-wen 于人文 to appoint the new *qagan*, Prince Ho-sa 曷薩 (824–832), to give the Uighurs gifts and to perform condolence sacrifices.	*TCTC*/243/ 7843; *TFYK*/ 980/11516 a/14 ff.

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103.	4. 7. 825	The emperor sent T'ien Wu-feng 田務豐 to take a state seal and twelve chariots of silk to the *qaġan*.	*TFYK*/976/11465a/15–16
104.	20. 7.–17. 8. 825	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11418b/12–13
105.	14. 11.–13. 12. 825	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to render tribute.	*Ibid.*
106.	12. 1.–10. 2. 826	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to give tribute. Some Uighurs attended a banquet in the Lin-te Hall on the 5th October, 828.	*Ibid.*; *TFYK*/976/11465b/2–3
107.	19. 12. 830–17. 1. 831	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to give tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11418b/20–21
108.	8. 12. 831–6. 1. 832	The Uighurs sent an embassy to court to give tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11419a/3–4
109.	25. 3.–23. 4. 833	An embassy headed by Li I-chieh 李義節 arrived at court to announce the death of the *qaġan* and brought camels and horses as tribute. The emperor Wen-tsung 文宗 arranged condolences. On the 16th April, 833, when the embassy was about to return home, he gave them a banquet and gifts.	*CTS*/195/12a/5ff.; *TFYK*/976/11465b/18–19
110.	22. 5. 833	The emperor issued an appointment for the new *qaġan*, Prince Hu 胡 (833–839). He then sent T'ang Hung-shih 唐弘實 and others as envoys to condole with the Uighurs on the death of their *qaġan* and to give appointment to the new one. T'ang returned to court in the month 30. 6.–28. 7. 835.	*CTS*/195/12a/7–8; *HTS*/217B/1b/8ff.; *TCTC*/244/7884
111.	22. 6.–20. 7. 833	A Uighur embassy headed by Li Ch'ang 李暢 came to court to give tribute. The Military Governor (*Chieh-tu Shih* 節度使) of Ho-tung 河東, Li Tsai-i 李載義 warned him of dire consequences should his embassy practice violence in China as some earlier Uighur embassies had done. Li Ch'ang humbly agreed to behave properly.	*TCTC*/244/7885

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	Date	Description of Embassy	Sources
112.	16. 6. 835	A Uighur embassy brought to court seven female archers and two Sha-t'o 沙陀 children presented by the Princess of T'ai-ho. *TFYK* gives the 16th June 835 as the date of arrival at court. *CTS* places the arrival under the month 30. 6.–28. 7. 835 but does not date the passage specifically.	*CTS*/195/12a/9; *TFYK*/980/11517a/6–7
113.	11. 1.–8. 2. 837	A Uighur embassy was sent to court to give tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11419a/18–19
114.	2. 11.–1. 12. 837	A Uighur embassy was sent to court to give tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11419a/21
115.	18. 2.–18. 3. 839	A Uighur embassy was sent to court to render tribute.	*TFYK*/972/11419b/6
116.	early 840	Wu-tsung 武宗 sent Li Yung 李溶 to the Uighur court to announce his accession which had taken place on the 20th February, 840. It was through this embassy that the Chinese court found out about the decay of the Uighur empire, which collapsed later the same year.	*HTS*/217B/1b/11ff.; *TCTC*/246/7944

THE SILK/HORSE TRADE AS REPORTED IN THE CHINESE SOURCES

	Date	Description of Trade	Sources
1.	760 and onwards	The Uighurs traded one horse for forty pieces of silk. The number of horses brought in was several tens of thousands every year. In late 773, the emperor Tai-tsung ordered that only 6,000 of a batch of 10,000 be traded. The trade continued for many years.	*CTS*/195/8a/13ff.; *HTS*/217A/6b/2ff.; *TCTC*/224/7224
2.	780	A large train of Uighur and Sogdian merchants were taking back to the Uighur capital an enormous quantity of silk which they had obtained in exchange for horses. The train was massacred and 100,000 pieces of silk and many animals were taken.	*HTS*/217A/6b/12ff.; *TCTC*/226/7287–8

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	Date	Description of Trade	Sources
3.	late 782	Te-tsung gave the Uighurs large quantities of gold, silver and silk as a price for their horses in compensation for the massacre.	*HTS*/217 A/7 a/11 ff; *TCTC*/227/7330–1
4.	28. 10. 787	The Uighurs were given 50,000 pieces of silk for their horses.	*TCTC*/233/7505–6
5.	17. 7.–14. 8. 790	The Uighur ambassador I-chih-chia *Ta-kan* was given 300,000 pieces of silk as a price for his horses.	*CTS*/195/9 a/11
6.	792	The Uighur ambassador Yao-lo-ko Ling was given 70,000 pieces of silk for his horses.	*CTS*/195/10 a/12 ff.
7.	*c.* 809	250,000 pieces of silk were given for 6,500 Uighur horses.	*Ch'üan T'ang-wen*/665/8578 b/6 ff.
8.	7. 9.–6. 10. 815	100,000 pieces of silk were given as a price for Uighur horses.	*TFYK*/999/11727 a/17
9.	4. 1.–1. 2. 816	97,000 pieces of silk were given as a price for Uighur horses.	*TFYK*/999/11727 a/19
10.	3. 3.–1. 4. 816	60,000 pieces of silk were given as a price for Uighur horses.	*TFYK*/999/11727 a/20
11.	1.–30. 5. 816	25,000 pieces of silk were given as a price for Uighur horses.	*TFYK*/999/11727 a/21
12.	26. 2.–26. 3. 822	50,000 pieces of silk were given as a price for Uighur horses.	*CTS*/195/11 a/13 f.
13.	27. 3.–24. 4. 822	70,000 pieces of silk were given as a price for Uighur horses.	*CTS*/195/11 b/1
14.	25. 4.–24. 5. 822	70,000 pieces of silk were given as a price for Uighur horses.	*TFYK*/999/11727 b/2
15.	16. 1.–14. 2. 823	80,000 pieces of silk were given as a price for Uighur horses.	*TFYK*/999/11727 b/3
16.	31. 3.–29. 4. 827	260,000 pieces of silk were given as a price for Uighur horses.	*TFYK*/999/11727 b/4–5
17.	28. 6.–27. 7. 827	200,000 pieces of silk were taken to the Court of Diplomatic Reception and given as a price for Uighur horses.	*CTS*/195/12 a/4–5; *TFYK*/999/11727 b/6–7
18.	8. 2.–8. 3. 829	230,000 pieces of silk were given as a price for Uighur horses.	*CTS*/195/12 a/5

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